# EUROPE.

The United States Cabinet and the English Church Mission.

The Pacific Railroad Stimulating the Vast Emigrant Exodus.

American Specie Payments, Trade and Railway Securities.

The Bible Dramatized in Munich and the Saviour Represented on the Stage.

The steamship Abyssinia, Captain Hains, from Liverpool on the 25th of May, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The Abyssinia landed our European mail files—news exchanges and London and Liverpool shipping journals-dated to her day of sailing. Our mail packages were delivered at the HERALD Building at a quarter before one o'clock in the afternoon complete and in good order.

The Inman steamship City of Brussels, Captain Kennedy, from Liverpool the 26th and Queenstown the 27th of May, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Some of our mail packages-with files which had been anticipated—reached the HERALD Building at half-past four P. M. Our regular and late files were not delivered in due season.

By special correspondence and the mail reports to hand we have the following interesting details of our European cable news telegram advices, dated to the day of sailing of the City of Brussels.

The London Globe, commenting on Earl Carnar-von's speech on the recent massacres in Greece and the probable action of England thereon, says:-In the course of his very able and moderate speech on the subject of the recent massacres in Greece the Earl of Carnarvon contrived to keep the argument clear of failacies and eminently impartial. As Lord Carnarvon very wisely pointed out, "this is not a case where the mere execution of brigands of sufficient."

A Florence letter in the Debats contains the fol-

lowing relative to the situation in Italy:-The disorders may be considered at an end, but the formation simultaneously of bands on different parts of the territory, at a distance from each other, leaves no doubt as to the existence of a plot. A general opinion prevails that a close connection exists between what is going on in flaty and the events of Paris, and that nothing more is to be feared, at least until further orders.

Among the military changes which, it is stated, will be coincident with the substitution of Sir William Mansfield for Lord Strathnairn as commander of the British forces in Ireland, is the con version of what is now known as the Cork district into an independent command, with direct communication with the Horse Guards (London) by tele

Lady Amberley spoke at Stroud, England, in favor of female suffrage, the Married Woman's Property bill, the improvement and education of girls, openuniversities to them, and their right to engage in any profession or industrial pursuit. In the discussion which followed Lord Amberley spoke.

The London Telegraph infers that among the government amendments on the English Education be one providing a genuine conscience clause which shall secure the most perfect

The Prince of Wales was present May 28 at la lun cheon given by the Baron and Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, in honor of the King of the Belgians, in

London.

The Duke and Dueness of Saxe-Coburg and the Count and Countess of Paris were at Constantinople about May 14 on their way to the Holy Land.

The collection of engravings formed by M. de Birekenstock at Vienna between 1765 and 1808, and by him left to his daughter, Madame Brentano, was dispersed at Frankfort by auction in consequence of the death of that lady. The remarkable collection of Marc Antonios attracted the representatives of all the most celebrated cabinets of Europe, and the prices realized were unprecedented.

The King of Prussia closed the Parliament of the North German Confederation May 26, with a speech, in which he assured foreign nations that the measures which had been taken for the consolidation of the Confederation and the treaties which had been made with South Germany had been adopted for the strengthening of the German people and for the support of universal peace.

The Princess Dowager Julia Obrenowitch, widow of Prince Michael, made a short stay at Belgrade, Before returning to Austria she signed an abdication of all the rights and property she derived from her marriage, in favor of the State of Servia and the

Letters from Yanina, Turkey, report the extirpa tion of a band of brigands in that district, formed of twenty-seven men, who had belonged to the Bashi-Bazooks, now disbanded. A body of troops was sent to hunt them down, and the local authorities and inhabitants rendered every assistance. The two chiefs, Yussuf Garovik and Diemal, were taken alive, with five of their comrades, in the neighborhood of Choura, and fourteen were killed in an engagemen with the troops.

Advices received in Liverpool (May 24) state that the steam trace through the Suez canal is rapidly in-creasing, and that the rates of freight have scarcely undergone any diminution. Up to April 30 the fo lowing movements of steamers had occurred .\_ The Magdala had sailed for Liverpool with 7,214 bales of cotton, and the Apollo with 6,203. The John Dryden, the Europe, the Egitto, the Delaware, the Atlas. the Alonzo and the Adalia were to follow with full cargoes of cotton by the canal.

# ENGLAND.

The Christian Churches' Conference in New York-President Grant's Cabinet Approval.

York—President Grant's Cabinet Approval.

[From the Liverpool Courter, May 26.]

On the subject of the forthcoming conference of Christians of all nations in New York the President, Vice President and Secretary of State of the United States have subscribed a letter which does them infinite credit. They say:—'Having heard of the insended general conference of eminent divines, learned professors and others, from foreign conners and our own, to be held in New York in September next, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, we have great pleasure in expressing our interest in that important assemblage of great and good men, our approval of the objects contemplated by it, and the hope that its deliberations may tend to the advancement of civil and religious liberty, and the promotion of peace and good will among men."

Specie Payments and Trade from America Specie Payments and Trade from America. [From the London Times (city article), May 25,] An impression is entergained that in the course of a short time specie receipts from America are likely to be resumed on a steady scale. During the past two years the heavy balances one to Europe for the excess of importations over exportations have been met by the transmission of federal stocks and railway mortgage bonds; but the further sale of the latter or of the new securities of any American joint stock undertaking having now been rendered impossible by the proceedings of Messrs. Fisk and Gould and their confederates, one of the chief means of supply is at an end, while there is no doubt that, looking at the connection of these persons with the great democratic party, which may at any date come into supreme power, such confidence as may have been entertained in the safety of United States obligations must also be greatly weakened. Hinter these circumstances the assumption seems es obligations must also be greatly w Under these circumstances the assumption seems warranted that the rate of importation of European goods must forthwith be diminished or that g must be sent to pay so far as they are taken in cess. For the present the latter result seems to considered the most probable.

Woman's Rights and the Church.

Woman's Rights and the Church.

[From the Liverpool Courier, May 26.]

Miss Lydia Becker sends to the press a curious letter from Mr. Love Jones Parry, M. P., accounting for his apostacy to the cause of "women's rights," by voting against going into committee on the Women's Disabilities bill. Mr. Parry says:—"In the county I represent, Carnarvonshire, the women are all liberals in politics and nonconformists in religion—that is, the vast majority of them; and this may be said of all North Wales. On the other hand, in England, and particularly in boroughs such as Bath, women are conservative, under great clerical influence, which always tends to fetter freedom of thought. I reluctantly, for these reasons, voted (against my own interests) to prevent women being made capable of doing what I consider political wrong in many places—viz., voting against the liberal party."

Both frends and opponents of the bill—Miss Becker thinks—will agree that, in a question of justice regarding them, women have a right to expect that the votes of members of the Legislature should

be given on the merits of the case, and not out of party considerations.

The Diamends' Robbery Discovery in New York.

[From the London Post, May 25.]

Through the assistance rendered by Lord Clarendon at the Foreign Office, and by the Home Sceretary, Mr. Hart, a diamond merchant at Paris, will recover a large quantity of diamonds, worth about £5,000. In March last Mr. Hart was robbed of diamonds and securities called "Paris Obligations," and a female who had been in his service, accompanied by a man, was missing. The property was advertised in the newspapers. The French police being communicated with, traced the parties from Paris to London, but all intrher trace failed. Mr. Joel Emanuel communicated on behalf of Mr. Hart with the authorities of Scotland Yard, and it was found that the man suspected had left Southampton for America. On his arrival at New York he was saked what property he had to declare subject to duty; and not being, it would seem, aware that diamonds were liable to duty in America, he rgphed that he had none. In consequence of his manner he was searched at the Custom House by Inspector Lee, and the whole of the diamonds and the "Paris Obligations" were found on him. Not being in a position to pay the duty the diamonds were detained. The person in whose possession the diamon's were found to his friends in London for money to enable him to pay the duty. The letter ultimately found its way into the hands of the police, and, the whole of the facts becoming known, instructions were sent to the authorities of New York to detain the property, Mr. Joel Emanuel communicated with Lord Clarendon and the Home Secretary. The diamonds were claumed by the authorities as the property of a British subject, and Mr. Hart is about to proceed to America to recover his property.

ence of the Pacific Railroad on the Move-

ment.

(From the London Telegraph, May 25.)
A spring tide of emigration has set in. The Old World is rapidly emptying itself, and the New World becomes rapidly filled up. It is recorded that 6,000 emigrants left the Mersey during the last seven days and that 7,000 are to sail this week. We may easily believe that the great majoricy of those who depart seek the United States, for the statistics of New York testify to an influx greater in amount than even our own emigration. It is said that 7,000 persons have landed in New York during four days. A few years ago it was thought marveilous that the new comers amounted to 1,000 a day, now they nearly double that number. It must be borne in mind that this great exocus from the United Kingdom has a tendency to acquire new volume and power as it goes on. Emigrants when they prosper in the new land send for their friends and relatives from home, and the Irish and Germans must frequently remit money to defray the expenses of the second family detachment. This is not quite true of expatriated Emgishmen; nevertheless, glowing repris of the new land are often encouraging enough to those who can beg, borrow, or save the few pounds needed for the short voyage by steam to New York. The opening of the Pacific Railway is, of course, the great stamatus to the present "push;" it gives access to countiess square miles of virgin soil that otherwise might not have been reached for haif a century.

The National Revenue-Trades Unionism City Improvements-Roman Catholic Church

Progress.

Our files from Great Britain are dated in London May 25. The journals supply the following interest

say 25. The journals supply the following interesting news details:—

From April 1 to May 21 the British national revenue amounted to £8,398,050, a decrease of nearly £2,950,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure during the seven weeks was £9,569,804, or less by £1,730,448 than the issues from the Exchequer twelve months ago. The balance in the Bank of England was £6,688,850. ago. The balance in the Bank of England was £6,668,852. Sir John Thwaites, while showing the King of the

Sir John Thwaites, while showing the King of the Belgians over the Thames embankment, informed his Majesty that the whole roadway between Westminster bridge and Blackfriars will be opened in the course of the present summer.

The annual meeting of the "Trades Protection Societies" was heid alay 24, in London. The aggregate number of members in association is 20,725, comprising twenty-two societies.

At the quarterly meeting of the Bishop of London's Church Fund it was reported that the amount paid in from January 1 to May 8 was £13,062. The total sum paid and promised is £402,000. As showing the progress of Church extension in the metropolis it was stated that five city churches had been consecrated since the beginning of the year, while two others are in course of erection.

May 24 the English Parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the state of the law respecting the property of conventual and monastic institutions heid its first stiting, Mr. Villiers in the chair. Mr. Erle, one of the Charity Commissioners, and Mr. Barshawe, Q. C., were the first witnesses examined. The ceremony of receiving a postulant into the Order of Our Lady of Mercy, in connection with the Roman Catholic church of St. John of Jerusalem, was performed publicly, May 24, in the church, Great Ormond street, London. A collection was made for the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem and St. Elizabeth of Rungary, to which the church is attached. The institution is administered by the Sisters connected with the convent. It was established in 1350 by Cardinal Wiseman, and enlarged in 1862 by Sir George Bowyer, who built the churca and convent. The nospital is intended for hearable cases for which no other hospitals provide permanent help.

#### The Seven Murders at Uxbridge-Work of the Murderer-Additional Details and

(From the London Post, May 25.1 [From the London Post, May 25.]
Horrible as was the narrative printed by us yesterday in reference to the appalling tragedy at the village of Benham, near Uxbridge, the full extent of
the atrocity was not depicted, inasmuch as six victrias only were enumerated, whereas the complete
the of the slaughtered ones is seven; for in addition

sister, and the three children, the aged mother of the man also fell beneath the savage attack. The incidents of the dread event, as they have suc cessively come to light, show the extreme ferocity man also fell beneath the savage attack.

The incidents of the dread event, as they have successively come to light, show the extreme ferocity with which the murderor was actuated; but at present nothing is known for certain as to the order in which the victims met their fate, though the most feasible supposition is that the father was first deprived of hie, and that then, there being no protector left, one by one the remainder of his household were stricken down. The cottage in which Marshall resided is situated at the corner of a line, near the Oxford road, at some distance from any other houses. The murder is supposed to have been committed on Saturday night, or early on Sunday, Marshall having been at work until late on Saturday night, and was, when found, in his working clothes. The grandmother was found murdered in the same room. Marshall's head and face were slashed and cut about in a fearful manner and covered over with sacking. His hands were scraiched in several places, and there were marks as if he had been dragged about the ground. His head had also been beaten in the same manner as those of the other victims. The weapons employed appear to have been two—a blacksmith's siedge hammer and an axe being found in the room, both bloody. It was at first supposed that Marshall had killed the lamily and then committed suicide; but the medical men who were called in pronounced it to be impossible for him to have done it, from the position in which he was found, and they were of opinion, moreover, that one man could not have committed so many murders without some assistance. Nothing appears to have been taken from the house, although it is supposed to have been entered for that purpose. The police yesterday morning thought they had sufficient reason to regard the crime as one prompted by malice. Shortly after Christmas an incendiary fire took place at try House Farm, near Denham. Marshall was at the fire, and, in returning home, was stopped on the road, all the work of one man, wno murdered Marshall first, and

the women and children as they came down stairs.

One account of the discovery of the bodies is as follows:—

The house in which the poor family lived is in a very pretty spot, about two mies beyond Uxbridge and close on the Uxford road. The cottage stands a little back from the road, and is about seventy yards distant from any other house. Adjoining it is a little force, where Samuel Marshall worked as an engineer and smith in a small way. The man was comfortably off, sober and industrious. Beside the forge his mutilates toody was found, as we have stated, and near it was a bar of Iron, or poker, bent, broken and stained with blood and hair. Here we get some clue to the time of the murder. Marshall was a very early riser, and very early to bed. At this time of the year he used, it is said, to get up between three and four in the morning to let his horse out to graze. The body when found in the forge had a clean shirt and clean stockings on ut, evidently the beginning of the Sunday dress of a small mechanic. Mrs. Marshall's body was found at the bottom of the stairs in the cottage. Her gown was partly on her and partly off her, just as she most probably had burriedly thrown it on to know the meaning of cries and struggling in the forge. Possibly the murdered man may have called to her. At all events, there must have been sufficient noise to alarm the house, for by her side, and partly across her, lay in her nightdress the body of her sister-in-law, who was to have been married yeaterday. Both had their skulls completely shattered by the blows of a siede-hammer. From this it would seem that Mrs. Marshall first heard the noise of the butchery in the forge, and, throwing her dress round her, called to her sister-in-iaw and woke her, and then rushed down stairs and must the murderer at the foot, who siew them at once, and asparently without trouble, for there was no sign of any trouble or disorder. The heads were beaten in with several blows, and they lay at the foot of the stairs in a pool of regrandmother, the mo

identity of the watch itself is doubtful; but the brother of the murdered man is positive as to the watch having his brother's watchgaard. With this slight clue, and slight description of the man who pawned, other traces were found by the police. They ascertained that a man answering somewhat to the description of a kind of common tramp had been in Uxbridge two or three days previously, and had slept at a lodging house in the same room with another man to whom he was unknown. This man has at once come forward and given the police every aid in the way of description which he could about his temporary but anknown companion. The most serious fact of all which he states is that the supposed murderer was about all Saturday night, so late that he did not know the time that he returned, being asleep; but on the Sunday he noticed that he had new and different clothes to those he wore the day previous. In the house where the murdered family were found was discovered a loose heap of things, consisting of an old, worn coat, a waistcoat and trousers, all stained with blood. A coat, waistcoat, lat, trousers and other articles of men's wearing apparel are missing from the cottage. Whoever did the murder took the clothes and left his own behind. The murderers, or one of them, left, also, a pair of boots benind, which are said to have been identified.

#### BAVARIA.

Bible History Dramatized for the Stage-

Bible History Dramatized for the Stage—Scripture Characters in Costume.

The Munich correspondent of a London paper writing on Friday, May 20, describes the "Passion Play." Strangers were flocking in from all parts to be present at it, not merely from all parts of Germany, but of the world. On the visitors' book of the hotel he found the name of Professor Agassiz, of Cambridge, and beside him at the table thate that evening was a reverend graduate of Cambridge, U. S. A., who had come up from Florence to take a look at the spectacle from "the ecclesiastical point of view." The text of the drama, and also the photographs of the principal performers, taken in different attitudes, are published. The costumes are, says the writer, "historically correct, and the persons selected to fill the various parts appear to have been chosen neither by lot nor favoritism, but for some resemblance in cast of face to the worthers of the New Testament they represent. The performance commences at nine in the morning and does not close this ix in the afternoon."

(Munich (May 20) correspondence of the London Standard.)

mences at mine in the morning and does not close thil six in the afternoon."

(Munich (May 20) correspondence of the London Standard.)

The prices to the seats at the "Passion Play" are dearer than to the Opera, and of the proceeds the first 15,000 florins, it is true, are devoted to the charities of the parish, and the next to defray the expenses attending the get-up of the entertainment; but every kreatzer received after that goes into the pockets of the performers. When the surplus is distributed each one's share cannot be very large, as there are no less than five hundred in the company. There are 104 speaking roles for male characters, iffeen for female and some 250 walking parts for men, women and children, the latter being generally dressed up to represent a choir or angels, according to the pictorial conception of the celestial beings. To these must be added the orchestra of thirty musicians, the machinists, scene shifters, property men and call boy, who must have no shecure it he has to run out for the beer in the intervals of the performance. Over half of the troop on this occasion are born villagers of Ammergan, and the majority of them carvers on wood, the staple employment of the district. The apostle Peter is the same this year as ten years ago—the sculptor Hett. So is Judas Iscarlot, his "mate" Lechner, who looks the character to pantiulness, a sailow, red-bearded, man with sinister countenance if up by brilliant, deep set eyes. Lang, the high priest Calphas, keeps a shop for the sale of tvory ornaments, and but repeats the part he enacted in 1850; so with Nicodemus, Pontius Plitte and Joseph of Arimathea. The pan who played Christ in 1850 will play Anamas flow. The Apostle John will be rendered by a new actor, Johann Zwink, a handsome youth with a genile, languishingly tender face, marvellously resembling in its expression those seen in the portraits of the beloved disciple. The part in the dram, that of Christ, is entrusted to one Joseph Mayer, who is as well little to the physicalty as any mer (Munich (May 20) correspondence of the London Standard.)

#### HOLLAND.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway

[From the London Times (city article), May 25.]
Some persons in Amsterdam holding a sectional interest in the affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway have put forward a plan of settlement in opposition to that just issued in London by the president of the line. As it has been the constant aim of the Erie people to get small knots of individuals by new proposals to distract the general holdy from adopting any scheme that might interfere with their proceedings, this new movement should be regarded with the greatest suspiction. The plan of the president contemplates the nomination of General McClellan, Mr. Duncan (of Duncan, Shermand & Co.) and Senator Thurman to the control of the property, and with these names before them, calculated to inspire confidence, it would be strange if the creditors of the company were to pay attention to any inferior representations.

# AUSTRALIA.

Advices from Melbourne, dated as late as the 99th

of March, and received by mail from Europe, give ecounts of the most distressing inund throughout the settlements of New South Wales and Queensland. The inhabitants of those regions declare that the overflow of the rivers and torrents thing ever known before, even in Australia, the quarter of terrible floods. In New South Wales several of the great streams rose more than twenabove their usual level in a few hours, and swept everything before them, swamping farm lands, hamlets and villages and drowning men and cattle wholesale. In the vicinity of Windsor, for instance-the place is a small town at the foot of a range of mountains-the entire face of the country was mundated for miles and miles, and every living thing exposed in the plains miles, and every living thing exposed in the plains and unable to reach the higher grounds among the hills in time perished. In Queensland several of the larger towns were half submerged, and the linhalitants were compelled to seek refuge in the churches and schoolhouses. The gold mines of several districts were filled with water, and the works almost utterly ruined. The suffering and the derangement of business, and even the interruption of all communication occasioned by these floods, are fearful to contemplate. The rains that chiefly led to this calamity continued from early in March until towards the close of that month; and it seemed as though indeed the windows of heaven had been opened, so that many good people, in their superstitious terror, began to tremble at the idea that a second deluge had come upon the earth. Yet while these inundations were thus devastating New South Wales and Queensland and causing incalculable loss, at Melbourne and in almost every part of the colony of Victoria the most unaccountable drougnt prevailed, and had continued for several months, until the soil had became hardened and almost baked, so that not a blade of grass would grow, and the fine cattle of the region began to die off in all directions of hunger and thirst. The effect of this singular contrast of overflow and parching dryness is deplorable. Death, sickness and destitution are everywhere destroying the flocks and herds, and reducing the population so terribly that it willitake years for the ravaged districts to regain their former fourtshing appearance and substantial wealth. The European correspondand unable to reach the higher grounds among the tricts to regain their former flourishing appearance and substantial wealth. The European correspond-ents wno mention this visitation add that a state-ment of the losses inflicted would fill column after column of print, and that the destruction of flocks and herds, and, worse than all, of human life, has been moremore.

# SINGULAR SUICIDE.

For some time past David Goldberg, a Pole, twenty-seven years of age, who followed peddling for a living, has beene xceedingly despondent in consequence of not meeting with that success in business which he anticipated. On more than one occasion Goldberg had threatened self-destruction, but his expostulated with him in regard to friends expostulated with him in regard to terminating his troubles in that manner. For a time after that Goldberg seemed more rational; but at length commenced acting strangely again, and appeared to be partially deranged. On Saturday last Goldberg, while in the upper part of the city, was seized with a sudden frenzy, and, seeing a locomotive on the track corner of Fifty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, threw himself before it as it was moving forward and was crushed beneath the iron horse, sustaining injuries to the back and fracture of the sternum. Goldberg was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where death subsequently ensued. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an inquest. Deceased had no permanent home, but the night previous to his death stopped with a friend at No. 3 Bayard street.

# YACHTING NOTES.

The Union Yacht Club, of Long Island, held their annual meeting on Friday, June 3, at the Club House, at Unionville, when the following officers were

Commodore—Robert F. Speir, M. D. Vice Commodore—Reuben E. Keymer, Rear Commodore—Stephen Roberts, Prestdent of the Club—J. K. Mundel, Counselor—R. Ormiston Currie. President of the Caub—J. R. Mundel. Counselor—R. Ormiston Carrie. Secretary—J. W. Maxwell. Corresponding Secretary—Nelson W. Hill. Treasurer—David Snedicor. Treasurer—A. Jackson Aumack. Club Harbor Master—L. S. Snedicor. The Portlant Yacht Club, of Portland, Me., started on their annual cruise yesterday morning.

#### RESUSCITATION OF AMERICAN COMMERCE

Reply of Admiral Porter to the Letter of Governor Geary-Causes for the Decline of American Commerce-How It Can Be Resuscitated-Plan of Admiral Porter.

The following is the reply of Admiras Porter to the etter addressed to him by Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the decline of American commerce, and which was published in the HERALD WASHINGTON, June 4, 1870.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1870.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st uit., and thank you for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to allude to my opinions.

I do not, however, claim any originality for the views I have expressed, for they must be shared by thousands of our intelligent countrymen, many of whom would doubtless give uttrance to them were it not for an indisposition to appear in print. For my own part I think that every American whose opinion has any weight should not lose an opportunity like the present to advance the interests of commerce when our best statesmen are keenly alive to the importance of resuscitating our shipbuilding interests and only want light on the subject to enable them to act understandingly. I am much pleased that my opinions have met with your approval, and that there is some one besides myself who takes an interest in the revival of our commerce on the ocean, which once bade fair to rival that of England. We are a wonderful nation in our resources, and yet we are not taking advantage of the good that Providence has thrown in our way, nor are we developing those resources in as intelligent a sources, and yet we are not taking advantage of the good that Providence has thrown in our way, nor are we developing those resources in as intelligent a manner as might be reasonably expected, considering the enterprising character of our people. It would take but a short time to double our resources if more attention was paid to our shipping interest, which at this moment requires a powerful impetus to enable it to compete with foreign rivals; and until treceives some greater encouragement than empty propositions we shall never do our own carrying on the high seas. The importance of having the commerce of a nation carried on by its own vessels may be judged by the herculean efforts made by England and France to put their vessels on every route where trade can be opened.

be judged by the herculean efforts made by England and France to put their vessels on every route where trade can be opened.

There is one great element of wealth in this country, to which you have aliuded, now lying dormant on account of the depression in shipbuilding, and that is the skilled labor in all the mechanical departments. Thousands of mechanics are at this time out of work, many of whom ought to find ample employment in shipbuilding and the construction of steam machinery. Our private shippards are idle and the grass grows in what were once well trodden paths. Our steam workshops are empty and the sound of the hammer and anvil is seldom heard. These facts speak strongly in favor of taking immediate steps to promote the interests of our mechanical labor—that great source of wealth which is now lost to the country. If shipbuilding is revived it will at once infuse new life and vigor into the great body of intelligent mechanics that are now depressed and disheartmed at the gloomy prospect anead of them. The policy of every nation should be to utilize every source of wealth, and, above all things, provide such employment for the masses that their mechanical abilities may be directed into the proper channels and the wealth of the country be thereby increases and multiplied. In this country the inechanical element is the bone and sinew of the State, and if it is not cared for and labor secured to the the whole body politic suffers, a great source of wealth is lost to the country, and a most important perition of the community are deprived of the means of a comfortable subsisting.

It the whole body politic suffers, a great source of wealth is lost to the country, and a most important portion of the community are deprived of the means of a comfortable subsistence. By a little wise legislation we can bring contentment to millions who, in their present improvided condition, are really a clog to the nation; and we could induce thousands of skilled emigrants to seek our shores if they were certain of receiving greater remuneration for their lacor than in Europe. Several plans to resuscitate our commerce have been proposed, but the majority of them favor local interests, which should not, at this moment, be allowed to enter into consideration. We should take broad national grounds in favor of our foreign commerce, a point in which we are most affected and are most overshadowed by foreigners. I have been partly in favor of one or two projects—of subsidies and drawbacks; but a cry has been raised against these plans, that "they are indirect ways of taxing the people." In answer to this assertion it may be asked, would it not be lightening the taxes of a large portion of those who can least afford to pay them, by giving them immediate employment, with a prospect of its further continuance? A mechanic would willingly pay his taxes if he received a fair compensation for his labor, which would give him the wherewithai to liquidate them and at the same time support his family. The employment of skilled mechanics on shipbuilding would not only benefit the mechanical interests, but would bring to life a hundred branches of trade that are now dead or dormant. The importance of fostering our skilled labor cannot be over estimated, and as it must be evident to every sensible man it would seem natural to suppose that the evel would long ere this have been mutgrated by legislation, especially as our own mechanics have been begging for assistance against

evident to every sensible man it would seem natural to suppose that the evil would long ere this have been mutgated by legislation, especially as our own mechanics have been begging for assistance against the encroachments of foreign commerce, that like a huge polypus is throwing out its arms in every direction, monopolizing trade and annually taking from us some \$50,000,000.

Of all the plans that have been presented the one that most commends itself to my judgment is that of building ap a great private workshop on the banks of the Denaware for the purpose of building and equipping iron steamships and running them to Europe or elsewhere. This plan proposes the issue of bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000 or \$5,000,000, the interest thereon to be guaranteed by Congress, security to be taken on the property of the company, and the bonds to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury as the work progresses, as set forth in the printed charter of the international Steamship Company. The plan is very simple, costs taxpayers nothing, and will give employment to hundreds of thousands. It is very evident that a large establishment, with all the appliances of labor saving machines, making all the material required for shipbuilding and running its own vessels on a well arranged system, can comthe appliances of iabor saving machines, making all the material required for shipbunding and running its own vessels on a well arranged system, can compete more successfully with foreigners than small companies that have to build their ships by contract and purchase their fittings of every description at different manufactories. The former would at once save all the profits charged by contractors. They could import at first cost or manufacture their outils, and they could be their own insurers. They would have an efficient corps of employes, all under good discipline, who with the prospect of steady employment would find it to their interest to be faithful to their employers. The advantage of such a large establishment as the one proposed to the government, both in time of war and time of peace, would be very great. We have not at present a single establishment in the United states that will compare with the iron shipyards on the Clyde. We can build good machinery, it is true, but not with the economy of the English, as we do not possess the great labor-saving machines that they have. We cannot forge those immense plates that the English are now constructing to resist the heaviest shot, and, strange to say, we could not, with our present means, build such a ship as the British vessel-of-war Monarch in five years, if at all.

It is the possession of such large private workshops and the means of supplying any kind of plates or large masses of iron for war purposes that makes or large masses of fron for war purposes that makes or large masses of fron for war purposes that makes or large masses of fron for war purposes that makes or large masses of some of Europe are invited to build their ships and construct their machinery in English shops, because there only can be found all the appliances for building every class of vessel. If we could only start one of these large establishments we should soon become a powerful compector of Great Britain, not only in building our own

their ships and construct their machinery in Enginsn shops, because there only can be found all the appliances for building every class of vessel. If we could only start one of these large establishments we should soon become a powerful competitor of Great Britain, not only in building our own ships, but in building those of foreign countries. Imagine what a source of employment that would be to the mechanics who are now leaving this country in search of work elsewhere. Foreign Powers frequently send to this country to ask bids for the construction of ships of war, but finding that we have not all the means to do the work they go to Europe. We have now contracts from foreign governments for over 300,000 stand of arms, for having all the mechanical appliances for doing this kind of work in a greater degree than the English we can make better and cheaper guns, of approved patterns. The same benefits would accrue to us in shippuliding if we could once start a large establishment on the Delaware river, which is the best place in the country to construct fron ships, coal, fron and timber being within easy distance, and all the facilities for transportation close at hand.

Instead of attempting to build great workshops in our navy yards the government cound save expense and always rely on the private establishments of the country to build and repair its fron war ships and machinery, which could be done much cheaper in the latter than in the former, and at the same time would be heiping the great laboring interests, which should never be allowed to rust for want of employment. That grand source of national wealth should be developed by every means that can be devised, and thus a large and most important portion of their citizens who are dependent on manual labor to provide them the means of employment by wise and liberal legislators. It costs the country nothing, but on the contrary brings a large revenue into the reasury. If legislators instead of fostering small local interests would take into consideration the nece

There is one thing that may not be known to mem-

bers of Congress, and it is a matter that keeps them "halting between opinions." Whenever an American proposes anything for the resuscitation of our commerce on the high seas foreign agents immediately besiege Congress with plans that appear more feasible, but which are only intended to defeat American enterprise. These agents, who generally profess to be actuated by patriotic motives, have no intention of ever carrying out their plans, and having defeated the efforts of our own people to utilize the labor of the country rest satisfied until some other project is started for them to overthrow.

You must excuse my intrusion on your time with this long letter, into which I have been insensibly led by the interest I take in the subject. In the development of the private shipyards and machine shops of the country, and in utilizing the mechanical hoor, I see the fature strength of our navy, in which I am most deeply interested. I can see that our country is advancing most rapidly in every direction but this one, and that we are increasing our resources without taking any steps for their protection against the cupidity of those who would like to see our commerce driven from the face of the earth. With all the means at hand to make us a great naval power, we remain a very insignificant one, from the simple fact that we do not legislate in the right direction.

With great respect, I remain.

DAVID D. PORTER, Vice Admiral.

His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania.

#### THE LECTURE BY THE DAUGHTER OF LOLA MONTEZ.

How She was Deseived-She Fell Into the Hands of Sorosis Philistines—They Gave Her Bad Advice and Then Deserted Her.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I crave a few lines in your valuable paper, not for my justification altogether, but rather to refute some flagrant charges brought against me. As regards my recent lecture, allow me to state that such it was But was it my fault that I failed? We shall see. I issued my advertisement, which stated that I would lecture on the "Equality of Women," and the wrongs of my distinguished mother, Lola Montez, and in all probability, if I had been left to myself I should sunquestionably have proven to my audience that I had not ascended the rostrum for the mere purpose of gaining notoriety, but that I had appeared in public for the purpose of delivering the lecture as announced by the press on a subject of great interest.

WHAT SOROSIS DID.

It was my desire to appear in my own attire, and It was my desire to appear in my own attire, and not in a masculine garb. I had intended to wear a long black slik dress, with sacque of the same material, but I was overralled by two of the leading members of Sorosis, who counselled me to appear in gorgeous attire, and, considering their age and experience, I complied with their wisnes. For fully fifteen minutes I conversed with Mrs. S. and Mrs. P. before going upon the stage, and not a single word of displeasure against my style of attire fell upon my ear. On the cont.ary, Mrs. P. called me "a giorious creature," and Mrs. S. told me not to stand like a stick upon the rostrum, but to walk to and fro, thereby giving a graceful flow to my train. I made my appearance at seven minutes past eight o'clock, and not at half-past eight, as was stated. After speaking some three minutes I was told—nay, almost forced—to leave the stand. Receiving such untoward treatment at the hands of one who had promised to aid me, I as a natural consequence, lost what little presence of mind I had, and gave way to a regular "stage fright." May I not blame others as well as myself for this? If I had desired to impose upon the credulity of the public I should have gone elsewhere, and not appeared in New York, where the press is so powerin and can make or mar one? No. The fact is that there was something radically wrong in the advice given me by those I thought my irlends. Without the slightest hesitation I acknowledge my lecture of the 2d instant to have been a fanure, but am unwilling to be spoken of as "a fraud."

Whatever error I may have committed I am perfectly willing to rectily and make good. Least of all do I desire that those who extended disinterested patronage to me should surfer by my failure. I received much peeumary, assistance for which I feel deeply grateful, and I received temperate advice, which I neglected under pressure from others. I did intend and was advised to lecture on my mother and on that I failed.

A Defence of Lola Montez by One Who not in a masculine garb. I had intended to wear a

#### Defence of Lola Montez by One Who Knew Her-Reminiscence of Her Life. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Late notices in the HERALD of a lecture on Lola Montez have again brought before the public, and vividly to my own mind, the memory of that remarkable person, with whom, in her latter years, I was well acquainted. By her lonely grave to-day some thing-I know not what-impressed me to send a brief article to the press vindicatory of her charac ter; for a more misrepresented, misunderstood and better abused person I never knew. Of her early career I am personallylignorant; but from my know edge of her in this country I discredit the orevalent stories of her horsewhipping people and of her shameless conduct as exaggerated facts, maliciously manufactured out of her harmless eccentricities of character. If ever intemperate or dissolute, she had able, but her manners and conversation indicated chaste, moral and religious habits of thinking. As an instance of injustice to her I saw it stated in an obituary notice that her death was caused by excessive use of brandy. During the time I knew her she was strictly temperate. Her friends, in the habit of partaking of her hospitality at her residence in this was strictly temperate. Her friends, in the habit of partaking of her hospitality at her residence in this city, never saw wine or other intoxicating liquors on her boundful table, but have often heard her eloquently oppose their use as a beverage. She usually entertained her guests by employing almost incessantly her remarkably brilliant conversational powers on literary, moral and religious subjects, and was enthustastic in praising good and denouncing evil. A dishonorable act excited her indignation; but her nature was full of tenderness, and a rectail of the sorrows and misfortunes of others always aroused her deepest sympathy. One Sunday afternoon, when on her piazza, I directed her attention to a wagon in the street, in which was a wooden box and a poverty-stricken looking driver, drawn by an almost skeleton horse, and followed only by a white headed, infirm old man. When I asked, "Can that be a funeral?" she sprang to her feet, and, in a loud, authoritative voice, cried to the driver, "Stop! stop!" She ran out, and frequently put her handkerchief to her eyes while conversing with the solitary mourner. She gave him money, and on returning said, with uncontrollable emotion, "He told me that he arrived from Germany three weeks since with his only daughter, who thought she could support him better in this country; but that she had died and is now in gave him inoney, and on feturing said, with uncontrollable emotion, "He told me that he arrived from Germany three weeks since with his only daughter, who thought she could support him better in this country; but that she had died and is now in that box!" and then suppliantly raising her hands and her large lustrous eyes, full of tears, while the mingled beauty of earnestness and faith illumined her countenance, she prayed, with an indescribable pathos! can never forget:—"Father in heaven, have pity! oh! have pity upon the sorrows of that poor old man!" If moral errors tainted her youth they must have been somewhat atoned for by the virtues of her maturer years. A communicant of the Episcopal Church, she died at last Caristian death, in the comforting and blessed hope of a happy future life.

The satisfaction of doing a kind, just act to the memory of a friend! believe to have been wronged is my only motive in writing this; for it is a thankless thing to deiend one who was comparatively a friendless stranger among us, and who, in her lonely foreign grave, cannot now defend herself. Requiescat in page.

# POLICE DECAPITATIONS.

Surgeons Removed-Fire Marshal Brackett "Shipped"-Sergeants and Roundsme Transferred.

The venerable gentlemen who fill the responsible positions of Police Commissioners yesterday opened the work vigorously. Their first act was to remove from office Charles N. Brackett, Fire Marshal, an instal in his office a more modest gentleman, ex-

instal in his office a more modest gentleman, exAlderman Thomas McSpedon. This in face of the
desperate efforts of Frederick A. Conkling and others
to induce the Board to retain Mr. Brackett.
Surgeons plivens and Van Busen were removed
and their places in the Board of Surgeons filled by
Drs. Hiram A. Pooler and Thomas A. White. But
the reconstruction did not stop here. The Board
transferred the following:—

S. Higgins, Tenth precinct to Fifth precinct.
John Sanders, Tenth to Seventeenth.
Matthew Tuck, Fifth to Tenth.
Isaac W. Potter, Tenth to Twenty-eighth.
Thomas J. Carr, Fourth-to Tenth.
Charles Snyder, Twenty-eighth to Fourth.
John F. Buckley, Seventeenth to Tenth.
Daniel Davenport, Tenth to Sixth.

ROUNDSMEN.

John F. Buckley, Seventeenth to Tenth.
Daniel Davenport, Tenth to Sixth.

ROUNDSMEN.
John B. Hamilton, Eighteenth to Tenth.
M. J. Harte, Twelfth to Tenth.
Benson Lent, Twelfth to Tenth.
Benson Lent, Twelfth to Tenth.
Patrick Malley, Seventeenth to Sixth.
Thomas Westerman, Tenth to Third.
William J. Murphy, Eighteenth to First,
William Shultz, Tenth to Seventeenth.
Owen Maioney, Tenth to Eighteenth.
A few minutes after the adjournment of the Board
Mr. McSpedon took possession of the office.
The Board yesterday placed on the retired list Captains Jeachiah W. Hartt, Nineteenth precinct; James Z. Bogart, Twenty-second precinct; Johannes C. Slott, Twelfth precinct, with a pension of \$1,000 per annum. The followingsergeants were made acting captains and assigned to the precincts set opposite their names:—Thomas Killelea, Twenty-second precinct; Joseph H. Petty, Twelfth precinct;
Thomas Byrne, Twenty-third precinct, and John tunner, Nineteenth precluct.
The following roundsmen were made acting geants and assigned to the precincts set opposite their names:—Henry Woods, Second District Police Court; John Beeching, Twenty-fith precinct, and Patrick Muldoon, Twenty-sixth precinct.

# CUBA.

Anticipated Return of the Captain General to Havana-Spanish Report Declaring the Insurrection Morally Ended-The Capture of Oscar Cespedes-Details of the Insurrection-The Lloyd Aspinwall-A Spanish Squadron to Visit the United States.

HAVANA, June 1, 1870. The Captain General is evidently preparing the way for his speedy return to Havana. It is the general impression that he was forced from the capital by the influence of the volunteers and compelled to proceed to the seat of insurrection in order to take personal charge of the operations, and this in despite of the fact that he was constantly suffering from an old wound in the leg, which often compelled him to take to his bed. In going he took part of his civil star with him and announced that he should not return until the rebellion was suppressed. Of the character of the operations which have been carried on since his arrival in Puerto Principe nothing need be said, as it is perfectly familiar to the readers of the HERALD. It is certain they have not been very effective, and as the rainy season is coming on nothing can be done; yet under date of the 25th there is published in the Gazette an official report from Puerto Principe announcing that the insurrection is morally terminated. It starts of as follows:-It is fully confirmed that the new chief of the insurrection has ordered the general burning of all estates, houses and places of residence which ests in the country. The order, worthy of such a chief, is rational. Its counsilors, who are not of this department, say that baying destroyed the properties in the Chao Villas it is just to follow the same system in the Cannaguey. Those who, without property, have been arranged into the insurrection and that on all occasions the cabins of the poor are destroyed and it is just to apply fire to the estates of the rich.

Certain estates which have been destroyed are nentioned, as the Corral de Rajas, Los Caciques, Ojo de Aqua, Piedras, El Guayabo, El Coimito, El Escudo, Hoeno de Cal and many others. It claims that on this account many of those who in good faith served the cause of Cespedes have abandoned it and, notwithstanding all the difficulties in the way, have presented themselves to the troops. Among these are mentioned the Arteagas, Guzmans, Faronas, Quesadas, Cespedes, Avangos, Aqueros and others,

are mentioned the Arteagas, Guzmans, Faronas, Quesadas, Cespedes, Avangos, Aqueros and others, all prominent and well known families. It then gives afflist of presentations to the respective columns, and states that all confirm the moral death of the insurrection. Notwithstanding this the operations in pursuit of the chiefs will not be stackened, but rather continued with additional energy. In concussion, it claims that the promise made by the Captain General when he left the capital is thus fulfilled, and herein is found a base for the inference that his return will be speedy.

There would seem to have been of late a general hunt throughout the Camaguey for Cespedes and the other Cuban leaders, and, according to accounts, the troops have been everywhere in active pursuit. Up to this time the results have not been great. A despatch dated at Puerto Principe the 28th says that Benegasi reports the capture of Oscar Cespedes, son of the so-called President, his wife, a daughter of Figuerdo, and seven others. There were also collected a large number of various styles of arms. Francisco Aguilera had a miraculous escape from the contra-guerrillas of San Quintan. Five deaths were caused by the troops, and it was claimed to be known that Cespedes was endeavoring to embark for Nassau. The son of the Cuban President is said to be twenty-two years of age. What disposition will be made of him is not known. He is expected here on the steamer to-day from Nuevitas, and will probably meet with the same fate as Golcouria and the brothers Aguero. He was recently appointed Governor of Bayamo.

The Fanal of Puerto Principe speaks of the return of columns bringing in large numbers of women and children and some furniture on carts. In some instances the insurgents from benind entrenchmens had made considerable resistance to the troops. The following named prisoners had been tried by court martial and shot:—Tiburcio Guierrero Valmaseda, Juan Antonio Perez, Manuel Teller, Juan Brito, Francisco Baitsta and Pedro Guierrero Valmaseda, Jua

Francisco Baista and Fedro Gatterrez. The Com-manding General Caro in an address to the inhabit-ants refers "with horror" to the number of assas-sinations committed by these bands of foragers in their so-called defence of the Independence. As the Spaniards are killing without mercy every prisoner of war who falls into their hands, the "horror" is

Dates from Santi Espiritu to the 27th, record a fight in that perisdiction between the regiment Tarragona and the insurgents, in which the former lost four officers and twelve men killed and

rarragona and the insurgents, in which the former lost four officers and twelve men killed and wounded.

By the arrival of the steamer at Batabano last evening we have dates from Manzanillo to the 19th. The forces of Modesto Daz are still in the jurisdiction of Bayamo. They are said-to be divided into three bands, and though an active pursuit of them is reported through Spanish sources yet no operations of any importance follow. A few small affairs are mentioned. Insurgents are reported containably moving towards the Eastern Department from the Camaguey. From Trinidad, Santa Clara and other points come reports of small fights.

The military commandant of Colon telegraphs to the authorities here that six bodies had been discovered near there, five of which were of volunteers. A force had been despatched in pursuit of the perpetrators. A party of insurgents recently appeared near Macagna on the line of railroad from Hayana. In Sagna la Grande has been captured the negro chief Mattas. He was shot. The smallpox is raging in Cientuegos and is proving very fatal among the negroes.

The Diario de la Marina is attempting to defend the Marine Court here against the attacks of certain lournals in Mantid for its action in the Llayd Aspin-

The Diario de la Marina is attempting to defend the Marine Court here against the attacks of certain journals in Madrid for its action in the Lloyd Aspinwall case, which was in reality without a shadow of excuse, and for which the Washington government should demand a prompt apology and ample reparation. The only tangible point of defence which the journal advances is that the papers of the steamer were not complete. This is entirely without foundation, for the Spanish official when taking charge of the papers signed a receipt enumerating them, and which included everything which could be required, and even some which were superfluous. They consisted of the register, a clearance from the Custom House at Port au Prince, a manifest clearance, authenticated by the Spanish Consul there, and official letter or passport from the United States Consul there, addressed to the commanders of the Spanish men-of-war in the Bahama Channel; the Shipping articles, containing names of crew then on board, and an oid roil or crew list containing the names of persons who had been employed on the vessel a few months before, when it was in the employ of the Haytien government.

The ctilzens of New York and, mayhap, the government officials at Washington, are shortly to be favored with a visit by a Spanish squadron starting from this island. It will comprise the Almaniza, having on board the Admiral, Malcampo, commanding on this station; the frigate Gevona, the iron-chad Saragossa and the corvette Isabel la Catolica. The squadron will proceed to New York where it will remain some time to delight and territy 'the Yankees' and thence, if encouragement is offered, will proceed up the Potomoc to the national capital. The flagship has been undergoing some changes, with a view to increase in her armament, and the other vessels are being thoroughly overnamed. It is the intention to give as much ectal to the visit as possible. At least two of the vessels have bands of thusic and grand entertainments are prophesied.

possible. At least two of the vessels have bands of music and grand entertainments are prophesied. Powers, an American engineer, who had charge of the train running out from Santi Espiritu which ran of the track recently, and who was on that account imprisoned, has been released through the intervention of the Consui General, Mr. Biddie.

José Maria Galvez—brother of Fredrico Galvez, now in New York—a lawyer, residing in this city, has been arrested and his house searched on suspicion of complicity with the insurrection.

# CORPORATE ELECTIONS.

East River Bridge Company-Election of

Directors.

The stockholders of the East River Bridge Company met yesterday and elected the following named gentlemen as directors for the ensuing year: Henry C. Murphy, Seymour L. Husted, Henry W. Sicoum, John H. Prentice, William M. Tweed, Hugh Smith, Grenville T. Jenks, Isaac Van Anden, Alexander McCue, James S. T. Stranahan, John W. Lewis, Peter B. Sweeny, Demas Barnes, William Hunter, Jr., Samuel McLean.

#### Mutual Life Insurance Company-Election of Trustees.

There has been some little excitement for a short time past in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city with regard to the election of trustees, which occurred yesterday. Much bluster was inwhich occurred yesterday. Much busiter was induiged in by the "regular" and "opposition" parties,
and the latter threatened to put a strong ticket in
the field. This was looked for as a fact; but at the
last moment all opposition to the regular ticket was
suddenly and unaccountably withdrawn, and the
following gentlemen were unanimously elected for a
term of four years:—Frederick S. Winston, John V.
L. Pruyn, William Betts, John E. Develin, Oliver H.
Palmer, Richard A. McCurdy, James C. Holeen,
Herman C. Von Post, George C. Richardson. To fili
a vacancy, Alexander H. Rice.

# New York Produce Exchange - Election of Full

Board.
The members of the New York Produce Exchange met yesterday and elected the following ticket as a board of officers for the ensuing year:-

President-Isaac H. Reed. Vice President-William W. Wickes. Vice President—William W. Wickes.
Treasurer—Benjamin C. Bogert.
Managers—James McBride, Edward Hincken,
John W. Thorne, C. H. Meday, Erastus S. Brown, Edward C. Rice, John S. Sutphen, James McChesney,
Alexander E. Orr, Francis A. Ray, William R. Foster, Gilbert Oakley.
Inspectors of Next Election—Josiah Penfield,
Theodore J. Husted, Alfred Romer.